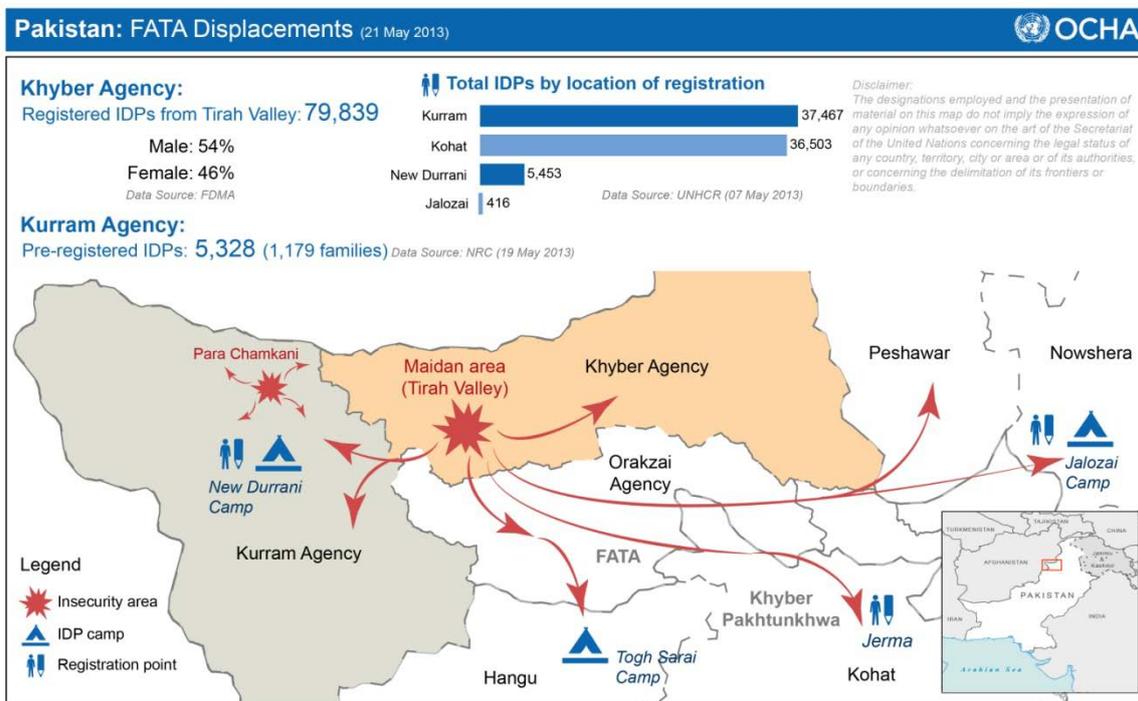


# Pakistan: FATA Displacements

## Situation Report No. 1 (as of 21 May 2013)



This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Pakistan. It covers the period from 17 to 21 May 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 28 May.



## Highlights

- Following displacements from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), in March and April, humanitarian partners are now registering and providing assistance to families displaced from central Kurram Agency in FATA, who, since mid-May have fled their homes due to the Government of Pakistan's security operations against armed non-state actors.
- Registrations commenced on 17 May and as of 19 May, partners had pre-registered 1,179 families (5,328 people) in New Durrani camp in Kurram Agency and provided food rations to 208 families. On 19 May a crowd of 4,000 to 6,000 IDPs reportedly caused security guards to withdraw and registration facilities were damaged, temporarily causing the suspension of registration, which will resume this week.
- Local media indicate tribal elders report approximately 12,000 families (72,000 people) have been displaced from their homes in Kurram during the past two weeks, although local authorities indicate they expect between 7,000 and 8,000 families (42,000 and 48,000 people) to be displaced due to ongoing security operations in Kurram Agency.
- The displacements from Kurram Agency compound a volatile humanitarian situation recently worsened by the displacement of 17,140 families (79,839 people) from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, as of 7 May, due to an escalation of hostilities between rival armed groups and the Government's security operations against armed non-state actors since mid-March. In total, nearly 1.1 million people (180,574 registered families) are currently displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA due to ongoing conflict and insecurity since 2008, and require ongoing humanitarian assistance.

<p><b>5,328</b> pre-registered people displaced from Kurram Agency since mid-May are receiving assistance.</p>	<p><b>48,000</b> people could be displaced from Kurram Agency due to ongoing security operations.</p>	<p><b>79,839</b> registered people displaced from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency since mid-March are receiving assistance.</p>	<p><b>1.1 million</b> displaced people are currently in need of ongoing humanitarian assistance in KP and FATA.</p>	<p><b>90 per cent</b> of the displaced people are living with host families in KP and FATA, while 10 per cent are in three IDP camps.</p>	<p><b>US\$140m</b> is required for humanitarian assistance in KP and FATA between May and December 2013.</p>
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+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

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## Situation Overview

### Kurram Agency Displacements

Humanitarian partners are conducting a multi-sector inter-agency assessment in central Kurram Agency to determine the needs of newly displaced families and the required response. The findings of the assessment will inform joint strategic planning, priority setting, coordinated humanitarian response and resource mobilization efforts in response to the displacements. The registration of displaced families from Kurram Agency continues at New Durrani camp, with the IDPs also receiving food, non-food items (NFIs), and other forms of assistance. As of 19 May, partners had pre-registered 1,179 families (167 in-camp and 1,012 off-camp).

### Tirah Valley Displacements

A similar assessment conducted between 17 and 23 April in Hangu, Kohat, Kurram, Orakzai and Peshawar among 1,890 families displaced from the Tirah Valley revealed the IDPs were living in extremely poor conditions, having fled their homes with little or no belongings, travelled for many days in harsh conditions, and received limited support. The findings indicated 37 per cent of the families are living with relatives or friends, 57 per cent of whom are themselves displaced families.

Almost 90 per cent of the surveyed affected population from the Tirah Valley identified food, shelter and livelihoods support as their top priorities, with assessment data and observation reports also indicating significant protection needs. The assessment showed the families had insufficient money to buy food and resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including borrowing food or relying on help from friends, purchasing food on debt, eating cheaper basic foods, limiting portion size at meals, decreasing expenses on health care, skipping meals for entire days and selling household items. In addition to food assistance, the assessment also revealed that the families require basic relief items, health care, cash and clean water.

Humanitarian partners are addressing the identified needs of the 17,140 registered families (79,839 people) from the Tirah Valley as part of the overall response to about 1.1 million IDPs in north-west Pakistan, and require additional resources to sustain the assistance. Ninety per cent of the IDPs are living with host communities, while 10 per cent are living in Jalozai, New Durrani and Togh Sarai IDP camps.

## Funding

The Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated US\$3.9 million to 14 projects seeking to provide food, health, nutrition, shelter, protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services to the IDPs from the Tirah Valley.

The Emergency Response Fund is distributing its remaining \$1 million to support the health centre in New Durrani camp, protection activities, provision of NFIs, reproductive health care, assistance to victims of gender-based violence, psychosocial services and critical livelihoods and livestock assistance.

Humanitarian partners are seeking more funding to address the basic needs of the IDPs from Khyber and Kurram agencies and sustain assistance to about 1.1 million displaced people in north-west Pakistan. Under the 2013 Humanitarian Operational Plan (HOP), \$139 million has so far been allocated for relief activities, but partners still require another \$140 million to address the most pressing needs and bring temporary relief to the displaced families and their host communities between May and December 2013. The HOP will be revised in the coming weeks to include the new caseload from Kurram Agency, which is expected to increase the funding requirements.

## Humanitarian Response

Clusters' humanitarian response to the displacements from Khyber and Kurram agencies is part of the ongoing overall assistance to about 1.1 million IDPs in KP and FATA. Specific response information is ordered alphabetically by cluster below:



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- Sixty-one per cent of surveyed families displaced from the Tirah Valley were found to be living in poor conditions.
- Eighteen per cent of the surveyed families identified rental assistance or shelter support as their primary need.

**893**

new tents have been erected in New Durrani camp

**Response:**

- Humanitarian partners have erected 893 additional tents in New Durrani camp to accommodate IDPs from the Tirah Valley.
- The Cluster is coordinating humanitarian services in camps to ensure the IDPs have access to life-saving assistance and that cross-cutting issues, including protection services, are mainstreamed.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Funding constraints are hampering effective provision and continuation of all the existing humanitarian services in camps and support to the off-camp population.

 **Education**
**Needs:**

- The multi-sector needs assessment conducted between 17 and 23 April revealed that only 23 per cent of displaced children from the interviewed families were attending school. More than 15,000 displaced children are reportedly out of school.

**1,451**  
children are enrolled in  
TLCs

**Response:**

- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Department has directed that all displaced children should be admitted to Government schools in their areas of settlement and exempted from all payments (admission, tuition and registration fees), but in practice many children are still out of school.
- Partners have enrolled 100 children in schools in Togh Sarai camp, 53 in New Durrani camp, 39 in Government schools in Kurram and 1,451 displaced children in off-camp temporary learning centres (TLCs) in Peshawar.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Lack of proper documentation and adequate schools for the enrollment of the displaced children.
- Lack of school uniform, books, teaching and learning material for students and teachers.

 **Food Security**
**Needs:**

- Most of the displaced families require food assistance, livelihoods support and cash assistance.

**19,118**  
families have received  
food rations

**Response:**

- The FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) provided some of the displaced people with hot meals, while Cluster partners have provided 1,812 tons of food to 19,118 displaced families in Kohat, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan districts, Kurram and Orakzai agencies, covering 2,073 families in camps, 16,928 outside camps and 117 in return areas. Food distributions continue in the Peshawar Valley.
- Eighty-five per cent of the assisted families (16,276) were male-headed while 15 per cent were female-headed.

 **Health**
**Needs:**

- Stocks of necessary medicines and supplies are urgently needed to provide life-saving medical aid.
- Water quality monitoring and treatment need to be stepped up to avert waterborne diseases. Health education and hygiene campaigns also need to be scaled up.
- Vaccination/immunization coverage needs to be increased in the IDP camps and host communities.
- Mosquito nets are urgently needed to prevent malaria and other vector-borne diseases.

**Response:**

- Government health workers vaccinated 5,959 displaced children and provided health care to 5,096 adults from the Tirah Valley.
- Displaced families are receiving primary health care and reproductive health services at Government health facilities, health centres in camps, through mobile health teams, and static health posts of Peshawar and Nowshera districts.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The incidence of diseases is likely to increase due to disrupted health services and weak health infrastructure, increased pressure on health facilities in hosting districts and low medical stocks.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- Acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need life-saving nutritional services.
- Children and PLW also need multiple micronutrient supplements and de-worming services (for children) to control and avert micronutrient deficiency.
- An emergency nutrition assessment needs to be conducted to further determine the nutritional needs of the IDPs.

**Response:**

- IDPs are benefitting from nutritional services offered in camps and host communities.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The multi-sector needs assessment conducted in April revealed a marked reduction in breastfeeding (as reported by 21 per cent of the respondents) due to a decline in breast milk, which is attributable to stress and poor health of the displaced mothers.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Separated family members, people with disabilities, the elderly, children left behind and female-headed households require protection support.
- Psychosocial services need to be scaled up, especially for children and women, due to reported acute mental and physical trauma as a result of the displacement experience.
- More child-friendly spaces (CFSs) are needed to cater to the displaced children.
- Child protection services need to be reinforced in areas of displacement in cooperation with the local authorities (Social Welfare Department), with special attention to family tracing and reunification activities for the reported cases of missing and separated children.

**Response:**

- Cluster partners are supporting IDP registrations, resolution of grievances, relief assistance to groups with specific needs, legal assistance and advice to individuals and groups, psychological support, among other services.
- At least 3,054 displaced children (including 1,244 girls) from the Tirah Valley have been registered in CFSs in host communities within Peshawar, while 231 children have been enrolled in Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services' (PLaCES) spaces and outreach locations in Jalozaï and Togh Sarai camps and host communities in Hangu.
- The KP Child Protection Commission has established a helpdesk for the identification, registration and reunification of separated, unaccompanied and missing children with their families in Kohat.

**Shelter****Needs:**

- Families choosing to stay in camps require tents, while off-camp families need rental support.
- Both in-camp and off-camp displaced families require non-food items (NFIs), including cooking utensils.

**Response:**

- The FDMA provided some of the displaced people with tents and NFI kits and transportation.
- Cluster partners have distributed 22,095 kits comprising NFIs such as jerry cans, buckets, cooking utensils, blankets and hygiene kits to displaced families in Hangu, Jalozaï, Kohat, Kurram, New Durrani, Nowshera and Peshawar.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Water quality monitoring, treatment and sanitation activities need to be scaled up to avert waterborne diseases.
- Non-functional drinking water systems need to be fixed to increase IDPs' access to safe drinking water.
- The IDPs require WASH-related relief items such as jerry cans and soap.

**192,000**  
litres of water are  
trucked to New Durrani  
camp daily

### Response:

- WASH cluster partners continue trucking up to 192,000 litres of water to New Durrani camp daily, providing 10.5 litres per person per day. In addition, water is also provided through a gravity scheme from Tando village stored in four 5,000-litre water bladders. Partners have also rehabilitated most WASH facilities in the camp, distributed 600 hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion activities for the new IDPs.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is limited access to safe drinking water and limited knowledge on household water treatment among the IDPs.

## General Coordination

Humanitarian partners are working with local authorities to coordinate relief activities and ensure effective delivery of life-saving assistance to the displaced people from Khyber and Kurram agencies in a principled manner.

In addition, partners are conducting a multi-sector inter-agency assessment in central Kurram Agency. The findings of the assessment will inform joint strategic planning, priority setting, coordinated humanitarian response and resource mobilization efforts in response to the displacements.

### Background on the crisis

Since mid-May 2013, fresh displacements have been reported in central Kurram Agency in FATA due to the Government of Pakistan's security operations against armed non-state actors. Local media reports indicate about 12,000 families (72,000 people) have been displaced from their homes during the past two weeks, according to tribal elders, but local authorities indicate only between 7,000 and 8,000 families (42,000 and 48,000 people) will be displaced due to the ongoing security operations in Kurram Agency.

The displacements from Kurram Agency compound a volatile humanitarian situation recently worsened by the displacement of 17,140 families (79,839 people) from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, as of 7 May, due to an escalation of hostilities between rival armed groups and the Government's security operations against armed non-state actors since mid-March.

An estimated 1.1 million people are currently displaced across north-west Pakistan due to ongoing conflict and insecurity since 2008 and require ongoing humanitarian assistance. In addition, there are 1.64 million registered Afghan refugees receiving humanitarian assistance, and more than 1.3 million people who have returned to FATA since 2009, who require humanitarian assistance.

For further information, please contact: [ochapakistan@un.org](mailto:ochapakistan@un.org)

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